Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1802. [No. 492.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 13 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 10 Auctioneer.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive, 4253 at 4262 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG

HANNAH,

now ready to take in a cargo.——She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel --(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG

THOMAS,

Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers therefor, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment.

THO. PETER,
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24. ddf

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria County, of Saturday the 17th day of July next, in fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a credit that will be then made known, for notes with approved indorsers, negociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum. The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in these divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.

June 17 ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson.

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of feeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist. R. T. HOOE.

July 2. d

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.
May 4. d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 13th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will positively be sold, on the premises, a two story FRAME HOUSE & LOT, situate on Prince-street, between Fayette and Payne streets; for the benefit of the creditors of John Stewart, deceased.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
July 10. d3t

ROBBERY.

THE house occupied by the subscriber in Sharpshin Alley, was on Monday night last broke open and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS in silver, stolen therefrom. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will give information where the money may be had and the thief or thieves brought to justice, or in proportion for any part of the money recovered.

It is to be hoped the citizens of Alexandria will intereft themselves in detecting the perpetrators of this daring act, as it constituted my all, and had been procured by hard labor.

WILLIAM DEVAUGHN.
July 7. d6t

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5 d4w

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

LANDING,

At Merchants' wharf,

A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK.

Wm. HODGSON.
June 1. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

FROM THE BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

"WHATSOEVER things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever, things are of good report," the *Bible* plainly teaches and energetically enforces, by the sanction of divine authority. Children should be accustomed to drink at this pure fountain. In every christain country, and in *ours* particularly, they should be diligently instructed from these "treasures of wisdom and knowledge," which the sacred volume contains. Its plain & infinitely important doctrines & precepts should be made to "drop as the rain and distill as the dew" into their tender minds. Thus, through the divine blessing, the seeds of truth and righteousness would take root in their hearts, and they would be gradually preparing for excellence and usefulness in the various social relations as, well as for a future state of unsoiled purity and perfect felicity.

It is equally a matter of regret and astonishment, that christian nations have in so a great a degree, neglected to incorporate the Bible into their systems of education: and the astonishment is greatly increased by comparing the conduct of christians, in this respect, with that of Pagans and Mahomedans. The most distinguished Pagan nations have been careful to instruct their children in the principles, ceremonies and practices of their religion. The Mahometans universally bring up their children in the habit of revering the *Alcoran*, in the contents of which they diligently instruct them, even from infancy, and esteem all other learning to be trifling, in comparison with the knowledge of that book. But the children of nominal christians are suffered to grow up in ignorance of the Bible. Its divine authority is acknowledged; the peerless excellence of its morality is granted; and yet the avails of it, in forming the principles, the manners and habits of children and youth, are sadly neglected. To whatever causes this neglect may be owing the effects are fatal to children, who growing up, void of moral and religious principles and without mental restraints, fall easy victims to the seductions of vice.

Inasmuch as virtue, or pure morality, cherished and supported by religious principles, is especially in a republic, the basis of social order and public happiness, it is very plain, that instructing children in the sacred scriptures is infinitely important to this country, in a *political* view; and should, therefore, engage the lively attention of legislators and magistrates, as well as of parents and teachers. As sound and prudent policy is concerned, as well to prevent the existence of crimes against social order, as to restrain them by punishments when they do exist: and surely no preventive to vices and crimes can be found, so efficacious, & at the same time, so practicable and easy, as by deeply enstamping the minds of children with moral and religious impressions, by a due application of the truths of the sacred book. If all the peculiar and superior advantages, which christianity affords, were to be prudently and faithfully used in forming the principles and habits of children, it would have an astonishing effect in purifying the public morals. Were scripture knowledge to be made an indispensible part of school instruction, throughout this country, vice would be abashed and hide its head, legal punishments would be rare, the beauty of social order, would every where be apparent, and that righteousness would spring up and flourish, which exalteth a nation. At the same time a judicious selection from the Bible would be more proper, as a system of *school instruction*, than the promiscuous reading of the whole volume; and that, for the following reasons. In our English translation of the Bible, some words and phrases have, in this age of refinement, become indelicate and unsuitable to be used in schools.

Some historical facts are related, such as the divine order to Abraham to sacrifice his son, and also to the Hebrews to exterminate the nations living in the land of Canaan, which would be liable to make wrong impressions on the minds of children, unless they were to be carefully explained. The tipical and ceremonial laws of Moses, which are now done away, may be profitably read in no other manner than by connecting those types and ceremonies with the objects, which they tipified and shadowed forth; and of this the generality of children are not capable. The prophesies of the Old Testament, and also the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation, are generally obscure, so that it needs a considerable degree of learning, as well as mature judgment to understand and apply them: they are not therefore suited to the capacities of children. Solomon's Songs is an allegory, and abounds with expressions and images, which are so liable to be perverted to loose purposes, (that according to a Jewish tradition,) the ancient Hebrews were not permitted to read it, till they had arrived at the mature age of thirty years. The impropriety of reading that part of the Bible in schools must be obvious to every one. It is testified by the apostle Peter that some things in Paul's Epistles "are hard to be understood, which the unlearned and the unstable are liable to wrest unto their own destruction." Such passages of scripture are far above the capacities of children and cannot conduce to their improvement.

Our Saviour communicated moral and religious instruction with a prudent reference to the capacities and attainments of those whom he instructed. Accordingly he observed to his disciples, "I have many things to say unto you, *but ye cannot bear them now.*" St. Paul likewise, in his letter to a people who had but lately been initiated into the knowledge of christianity, remarked, that "he had fed them with *milk* and not with *meat;* because hitherto they were not able to bear it."

Now, milk, in a *moral*, as well as in a natural sense, is the poorest food for children. They should be first taught the most plain and simple moral truths, and led on further, as their capacities enlarge.

For the aforementioned reasons, which have merely been briefly stated, and might easily be amplified, it is judged that selections from the Bible, particularly adapted to the capacities and improvement of children, would be more proper for *school instruction* than the Bible itself.

SENEX.

BOSTON, July 5.

We understand that the Refiners of Sugar at Baltimore received not long since written information from the Commissioners of the Revenue of the United States, that the stock of sugars not sent out from the sugar houses, nor sold on the 30 h June, would be exempt from the excise. In consequence of this communication—the refining of sugar was continued, and considerable stock accumulated on hand. On the 28th June, two days prior to the operation of the laws repealing the internal taxes, a letter was received from the *Attorney General*, stating that all sugar on hand the 30th June, which have gone through the first process must pay the excise. This the refiners deem a peculiar hardship, severs of whom, without redress be obtained will loose the duty on from 100 to 200,000 lb. of sugar. They have determined to take the advice of three of the most eminent counsel in Philadelphia—and if encouraged, strenuously to treat, "with oppugnation and disrespect" the attorney general's construction of the law. Should they determine on doing this, we trust that the refiners and distillers here who are also sufferers, will zealously co-operate with their brethern at the southward; and should it be proved that the present administration has negligently and wantonly trifled with the property of any class of citizens, we hope it may meet the detestation such conduct merits.

BANK BILLS.

The circulation, in this commonwealth, of the bank bills of other states, of a less denomination than 5 dollars, ceased by law on the 1st instant. The legislature of New-Hampshire has passed a law prohibiting the currency of such bills in that state after the 1st day of December next. And the legislature of Connecticut have enacted, that no bill of a less value than one dollar, either of that or any other state, shall be passed there after the 1st of September next.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

Arrived, brig Peggy, Hamilton, St. Croix; Schooner Eliza, Wyley, St. Thomas's; Volunteer, Bell, Curraco; Jefferson, Sebastians, Newburne (N. C.)

Cleared brig Moses Gill, Patterson, Greenock.

Schooner Jefferson, Sebastian, from Newbern N. C. Off the Capes of Delaware spoke schooner Wilmington Packet out 3 days from New-York, bound to Wilmington N. C.

Schooner Vulteer, Bell, 14 days from Curracoa. Left there schooner Ramble, Tylee, of New-York; schooner Atlanta, of do; sloop Friendship, Saunders, of do; a schooner of Baltimore: and several others names not recollected.

Schooner Eliza, Wylie, from St. Thomas. Left there, Pilot-boat schooner Preserverance of this port.

Brig Peggy, Hamilton, from St. Croix. Left at St. Croix the schooner Betsey, Garton of Philadelphia; and schr. ——, Ward of New-Haven. The day after leaving St. Croix, spoke a brig from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to St. Thomas. Flour 24 dollars, beef 14 pork 18, indian meal 5 dollars per cwt. butter 4 bits per lb. and hogslard 2 bits.

NORFOLK, July 8.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, bound to City Point, the ship Alexander, captain M'Intosh from Bristol.

In lat. 42, long 44, spoke the ship Franklin, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Bourdeaux. In lat 3, long 72, spoke the ship Amsterdam Packet, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux.

Arrived the schooner John and Ruth. Captain Clopper, 12 days from Jamaica.

Arrived the schr. Eliza, capt. Cox, from Kingston.

Arrived in distress, bound to Charleston S. C. the schooner Sally, captain Young from Port Republican.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the schr. Polly, Captain Mallory, 15 days from Port Republican.

Arrived the schooner Nancy Washington, captain Older, 9 days from Antigua.

Left there brig Fame, Drummond, to sail in 4 day—and schr. Adeona, Hichman, to sail in 10 days, both for this port.

Arrived the schooner Ann, capt. Califf, from Martinique.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

Extract from a letter published by Mr. Callender, in his Recorder.

"Since the subscriber came to Richmond, Mr. Jefferson spoke of him to a Scotsman, whose name is known, and whose face is familiar to every individual of the city guard. To this friend Mr. Jefferson said that *it was of no concern in what paper he met with C's paragraphs. He always recognised them in the first sentence.* At that time, the *approaching* president had seen a part of the *first* volume of *The Prospect*. The sheets, as they were printed off, had been sent him. To the gentleman just referred to, the president expressed his curiosity to see the remainder of the book. Upon one passage, he made this remark: "I think I see John Adams twirling off his wig, and *stamping on it.*" This hint was adopted in the second volume of *The Prospect*. The accuracy of of the anecdote rests upon the observation of Mr. Jefferson.

"Another observation may be mentioned as for the president's opinion of the subscriber. Mr. Thomas Leiper of Philadelphia is brother to the late Dr. Lieper of Richmond, whose worth is so distinctly remembered, and whose death has been so sincerely lamented. Mr. Lieper is as independent in his circumstances, and his sentiments, as any man well can be. In spring, 1798, Mr. Jefferson told this gentleman that the subscriber was the best writer of newspaper paragraphs that he had ever seen either in America, or in Europe. This compliment is very much overcharged. Perhaps Mr. Jefferson might be somewhat impressed by his thinking upon the same side of the question which the subscriber had embraced. Yet after making a large and reasonable deduction for the vivacity of conversation, and for the prejudices of a political partizan, enough will still remain to form a respectful attestation. But the evidence of his opinion does not rest upon such sallies of discourse, as those which have just now been quoted.

"A short time after I came to Richmond, there was printed in a monthly magazire a long extract from the first and at that time unpublished volume of *The Prospect*. Upon Mr. Jefferson's receiving the specimen sheets, he returned not merely a letter of thanks, but, to my great surprise he said that he had directed Mr. George Jefferson of Richmond to pay me *fifty dollars*. When the first part of the second volume was put to press, Mr. Jefferson sent, unsolicited, and unexpected, a second remittance to the same amount. These hundred dollars attest, beyond a thousand letters of compliment, how seriously the president was satisfied with the contents of the book, and how anxiously he felt himself interested in its success. With this explanation the reader is left to judge, whether Mr. Jefferson would have supposed my assistance likely to *injure the Examiner!*"

The style of Bonaparte is to be altered, as soon as the vote is taken appointing him Consul for life. He is then to be called "*Consul of the Gauls.*" *The ghost of Republicanism will then be lain in the tomb of the Capets.*

Lon. pap.

Through the politeness of the inspectors, we have been favoured with the following statement of the quantity of flour inspected at this place, since the first of January last—

Flour inspected at Frankfort, in the year 1802, by James & Haden, Inspectors:

	Barrels.
Condemned,	135
Fine,	3823
Superfine,	8048
Total,	12011

when we look back and discover that as late as 1796, scarce a boat descended our rivers, and that the whole quantity of produce exported, would not amount to as much as the fine flour inspected at a single port, in little more than five months of the year 1802, we are lost in astonishment at the unparalleled strides our country has made, in the short space of six years, towards commercial greatness—more particularly when we take into view, the innumerable disadvantages our country labours under in a commercial light:—our market lying at an immense distance; but a single outlet (the Mississippi) to that market it being under a foreign government, and subject to the controul of an individual, who may be governed by the whim of a moment, or an arbitrary disposition: the market but little known to Europeans; and it being the interest of our Atlantic brethren, to encourage the commerce of their own ports:—all these circumstances combined, has hitherto rendered the prices of our commodities unusually fluctuating, and the prospects of success extremely uncertain. Under these disadvantages, our country has, in the last 6 years made unprecedented advances in the commercial world, who can calculate our progress in commercial importance, when those local and artificial embarrassments are removed! We will not attempt to predict that we shall not vie with any country, even though they possess more facile means of conveying their commodities to market.

(Kentucky pap.)

It is with emotions of the deepest regret, that we announce to the public, the death of capt. Bernard Magee, who fell a victim to the malicious and undiscriminating vengeance of the barbarians on the N. W. Coast of America—As nearly as we can collect, the following are the circumstances of this disastrous event. It appears, that after having been some time on the coast, capt. Magee steered his ship for a small cove, where he had been informed capt. Swift, in the ship Hazard, had remained the previous winter. On his arrival there, three natives came on board his ship, and with signs of the greatest friendship offered to conduct him to the spot where capt. Swift had wintered. This they punctually performed, and with the appearance of much satisfaction pointed out two log houses capt. Swift had erected. Here the ship lay in apparent security two days; but on the third, being the 16th of Sept. last, a canoe with four natives came along side. They were taken on board, and treated with every mark of hospitality. After a friendly repast, in the afternoon capt. Magee with his boy went on shore to inspect the repairs of a boat. He was followed by these savages, who, on landing fired a pistol at the carpenter, which wounded him in his hip, stabbed the boy in three places, and seizing the unfortunate captain inflicted a severe and mortal wound. As soon as intelligence of this disaster reached the ship, a boat well manned and armed was detached to his relief, but arrived too late to do any other service than to put the perpetrators to flight, and to carry him on board, and administer all the comfort which could be afforded in his last moments. He expired with great resolution, and the most pious resignation, breathing his last sighs in expressions of tenderness for his nearest friend. The whole must have been a concerted plan, originating in a quarrel which a little time before had taken place between the natives and the crews of some American vessels on the Coast, manifested on both sides with much rancour, and in acts of cruelty, which considering the superior intelligence of our countrymen, cannot but be viewed as extremely reprehensible.

While we sympathize with his friends who have lately, but too often drank from the cup of affliction, we bewail the injury the community sustains in the loss of so worthy a member. He was one of the best of men, and combined in his person every good property to make him useful; and had he lived, to have rendered him an or-

nament to ſociety. With an active, enterprizing diſpoſition, he united a moſt unaſſuming demeanor; with a manly intrepid ſpirit, the moſt engaging modeſty; with an excellent underſtanding, which revealed to him the wiles which unhappily too much degrade and obſcure the human character, he was ſo far from practiſing them himſelf, that although in moſt inſtances he would by his prudence have averted their conſequences, the goodneſs of his heart on this occaſion betrayed him into a too fatal ſecurity, and he fell a ſacrifice to a barbarous revenge, awakened and exaſperated by the indiſcretions of other people.

The ſhip remained in the utmoſt hazard of being cut off, having received ſeveral diſcharges of muſketry from the ſhore, which killed one man, and wounded another; but by the unremitting and ſpirited exertions of the officers and crew, and favoured by the darkneſs of night they effected their eſcape without any further accident. We learn that the carpenter recovered of his wound but the boy died. Theſe loſſes were afterwards ſupplied from two ſhips they fell in with on the coaſt, belonging to Mr. Dorr, from whom they received the moſt humane treatment; and derived all the aſſiſtance the nature of their ſituation demanded.

(Boſton Palladium.)

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND THE DANGERS OF LEARNING.

CHOICE OF BOOKS.

CONCLUDED.

In order to read with advantage, we ſhould read with moderation——Not in haſte or without order—not from a motive of vanity—but with an honeſt deſire of gaining information. It avails but little to read a *great number of books*—to *ſcim over* faſhionable works, or ſuch as treat of ſubjects the moſt intereſting.—— What we read ſhould be well digeſted, reflected on frequently, and at ſtated ſeaſons. From the variety that is ever iſſuing from the preſs, a ſelection of the beſt works ſhould be made, that is to ſay, of thoſe that are moſt neceſſary, and the beſt adapted to our condition, to our capacity or purſuits. Theſe ſhould be peruſed agreeably to ſome fixed plan, with attention, with frequent recollection, and as often as occaſion offers, ſhould be made the ſubject of converſation with intelligent and judicious friends.

True it is, there are many light kinds of reading to which theſe remarks are not applicable, but they will be found worthy of attention in thoſe from which it is intended to draw inſtruction. In all ſuch, one ſhould endeavor to embrace the views of the author, to obſerve the connection of his ideas, the plan he has purſued, the end he propoſes, and afterwards to review in our own minds the ſubſtance of what we have read. In this, it is plain, that conſiderable exertion is neceſſary. Reading is an effort of the mind, the faculties of which ſhould not be miſemployed. Whatever does not awaken attention, and impreſs uſeful knowledge, is nothing but "vanity and vexation of ſpirit."

In early life, it is a matter of no ſmall importance alſo, to read with caution and diſtruſt—not to eſpouſe too haſtily *new!* ideas, that are repugnant to eſtabliſhed opinions. It is neceſſary that an author's proofs in favor of *new* ſentiments ſhould be rigorouſly ſcrutinized—that the facts on which they are grounded, and the conſequences deduced, ſhould be aſcertained and accurately weighed. We ſhould enquire whether his ſtatements comport with thoſe of credible and intelligent witneſſes—whether (if an hiſtorian) he is candid and impartial—whether he has not ſome bias from party, from prejudice, or from intereſt? If the writer treats on morals, we ſhold aſk whether his maxims be ſound or his rules of prudence unqueſtionable—whether they accord with reaſon, with experience, or the eternal laws of juſtice, equity and virtue.

Unleſs the young read with this ſpirit of enquiry and of circumſpection, they will on a thouſand occaſions be expoſed to error, for the beſt writers are liable to miſtakes, and the greater their reputation, with the greater caution and diſtruſt ſhould they be read. The charms of ſtyle often ſo engage the attention and pleaſe the fancy as to give faſehood the dreſs of truth. We ſhould, therefore, always endeavor to form an opinion for ourſelves. We ſhould exerciſe at once a ſtrict yet liberal criticiſm—we ſhould not be impoſed on by the name and celebrity of an author—we ſhould endeavor to aſcertain his moral character and his ruling paſſion, in order properly to eſtimate the degree of confidence he merits.

Again, not ſatisfied with reading with attention, we ſhould read with a reſolution to retain whatever is worthy of recollection, and to apply it to our particular uſe in the purſuits of life. The great end of all our reading ſhould be to correct falſe opinions—to enlarge the ſphere of our knowledge, and to ſtrengthen us in the habits and practice of virtue. To read *much* is of little importance; what is more eſſential, is to *retain* what we have read, to digeſt it well, to fix it permanently in our minds by reflection, and to render it uſeful in the concerns of life. To the light thus acquired we ſhould add our own, we ſhould follow the tract of knowledge, thus opened to our view, in order to acquire new information, and from principles evidently found, to draw juſt and uſeful conſequences.

Such are the chief advantages to be drawn from books—they ſhould lead us to reflection, to habits of virtue and of correct thought. Thoſe works are the beſt which furniſh the moſt ſubjects for remark; and thoſe are the moſt uſeful that recall us moſt frequently to our own reflections, or that confirm thoſe virtuous ſentiments which they excite.

While engaged in the purſuit of knowledge, there is a rule which ought to be obſerved with care. To read with advantage, one ſhould often review a work that is truely good. A ſtrong feature which characterizes every well executed work that bears the impreſſion of genuine talents; of truth or virtue; is, that it ſeldom fatigues the reader; on a ſecond or third reading it affords as much pleaſure and inſtruction as at firſt. The peruſal of a good book is like converſing with an enlightened and virtuous friend; To this one returns with conſtant and unalloyed pleaſure—it is a rich mine, which however often dug, ſtill ſupplies new treaſures, it is a ſtream forever flowing, and forever conveying freſh materials for thought and enjoyment.

But in applying ourſelves to reading, we ſhould be very cautious not to devote too much time, nor to affix too high a value to this employment. 'Tis but a mean of acquiring wiſdom. True wiſdom conſiſts not ſo much in *knowing* what is juſt and good, as in practiſing it. It is the duty, therefore, of every one who has duties to diſcharge, or who is called to the exerciſe of the ſocial virtues, to prefer theſe to the employment of his time in reading. Knowledge the moſt diſtinguiſhed, while it conſiſts in mere ſpeculation, is nothing but vanity. If it does not render us better in ſocial and domeſtic life, its benefits are few indeed. In a word, not content with reading *books*, we ſhould endeavor alſo to learn from the *experience* of others, to ſtudy their hearts, and to ſtudy our own. The ſources of wiſdom and truth are not far from any of us.—They are at hand, under the eyes of all men, of the poor as of the rich, of the ignorant as of the learned. Human life is a ſchool of wiſdom; Every day reveals to us ſome important truth. What a volume is experience! What uſeful leſſons does it teach! Often ſevere and diſtreſſing, but not the leſs ſalutary on that account.—Alas, that its leſſons ſhould ſo frequently be forgotten! What a book is in the human heart! Could we more frequently deſcend into our own, what a fund of intellectual and moral wealth ſhould we find. There lie thoſe germs of virtue, which, properly foſtered, would ſpring up and bear a rich harveſt of enjoyment; there lie thoſe hidden ſprings of action, from which proceed the virtues and affections which ſo eſſentially contribute to the happineſs of others.

Finally, is not the whole world a book forever open to our eyes! Here the hand of the Deity has traced in characters not to be effaced or miſunderſtood, proofs of his exiſtence, of his power, his wiſdom, his goodneſs, and his ſuperintending providence. Yes, conſtantly and univerſally, Heaven ſpeaks and inſtructs us in the works of creation. From theſe leſſons, from theſe ſources of truth and knowledge, let us ever endeavor to derive advantage; aſſured that our labors will not be in vain, but that we ſhall thus daily become more wiſe, more virtuous, better characters in all the relations of life, and better prepared for "that manſion not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

(Com. Adv.

Twelve of the principal commercial houſes of Bruſſels have made every neceſſary arrangement for eſtabliſhing counting houſes at Antwerp. Several American families from the United States have arrived at the latter place with the intention of fixing themſelves there. We hear alſo that one of the firſt commercial men in London is about eſtabliſhing one of his ſons at Antwerp, with a capital of one million of florins, for the purpoſe of forming a houſe of correſpondence between England and the North of Germany principally. In ſhort the city of Antwerp becomes every day more flouriſhing; the houſes have already trebled in value. The Scheldt is covered with trading veſſels of different nations, who daily come thither with valuable cargoes, and every thing announces that this commercial city will ſhortly become the rival of Amſterdam. It is in the courſe of this year that they will begin to clean the port of Antwerp, to remove the bar which impedes the courſe of the Scheldt, and to continue the works contemplated for the other eſtabliſhments.

(Paris pap.)

Tranſlated for the Mercantile Advertiſer from a late Paris Paper.

The Tribunal of Caſſation has juſt given a remarkable deciſion in a caſe, the ground of which made it an intereſting ſubject for diſcuſſion. The queſtion was, "Whether a huſband has a right to beat his wife, and whether the tribunals have the right of repreſſing that exceſs of power aſſumed by the huſband?"

An inhabitant of the city of Gand, was in the practice of beating his wife; The public accuſer took cognizance of the fact, and the offender was ſummoned before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. The aſſiſtant attorney-general, who had inſtigated the ſuit, defended the right of the weaker againſt the violence of the ſtronger, and drew his concluſions in favour of the wife. The Tribunal conſidering however, that the public tranquility had not been diſturbed, and that there appeared no complaint on the part of the wife, decided for the acquittal of the huſband. The aſſiſtant attorney-general appealed from this judgment to the criminal Tribunal. The attorney-general attending that tribunal, conſidered the caſe in quite a different point of view, and contended that the repreſſion of the crime aſcribed to the huſband, did not come within the province of tribunals. He ſaw nothing in the indictment that could become of judicial deciſion, and concluded, therefore, that the huſband ought to be acquitted, in order to prevent the ſpreading of alarm in families, and the injury of public morals. The tribunal did not adopt his reaſoning and were of opinion that the title of huſband could not inveſt him with the right of beating a woman; and conſidering, therefore, that in point of fact the accuſed had beaten his wife, they condemned him to one month's impriſonment.

The ſame zeal diſplayed by the aſſiſtant attorney general in behalf of the wife was here ſhewn with equal warmth by the attorney-general in favor of the huſband. He obtained leave to bring the caſe before the tribunal of Caſſation; and there expreſſed in a much more comprehenſive manner the reaſons for his opinion and the motives for his appeal. He preſented to the tribunal every conſideration calculated to invalidate the judgment of the tribunal of Eſcaut, and maintained that none but abuſes endangering the life of thoſe who ſuffer by them, can be and have ever been the ſubject of an extraordinary purſuit; to think otherwiſe would be to annihilate the neceſſary privilege of correction exerciſed by the huſband over his wife, and which adds he, it is to be preſumed he never abuſes without ſtrong and important cauſes.

Citizen Leſeſſier, aſſiſtant attorney-general, undertook the defence of the beaten party—He pretended that the title of huſband did not debar the influence of the laws eſtabliſhed for the protection of all individuals of the ſocial body; and concluded that the tribunal of the Eſcaut could apply againſt the delinquent the diſpoſitions of the law of the 14th July, 1791.

By judgment of the 28th Ventoſe, the Tribunal of Caſſation rejected the application, and conſequently confirmed the judgment of the tribunal of the Eſcaut, which condemned the huſband to one month's impriſonment for beating his wife.

Amongſt the arguments made uſe of in behalf of the huſband in this caſe we notice the following: "Man and wife make but one. If the huſband beats his wife, it is but an individual he beats; and being identified with the perſon beaten, it follows that he is himſelf beaten, Therefore, no law can puniſh an individual who will beat himſelf; it is to opinion alone that it belongs to do juſtice to this kind of freaks."

IMPROVED RUDDER.

Captain Bolton's invention of an "*Improved Rudder,*" is deſcribed, in the ſpecifications, as a rudder prepared with means for enlarging its breadth, whenever this ſhall be neceſſary.

It is made in two parts; or with a ſlit of ſufficient width, paſſing at the exterior edge, down the middle of its thickneſs.—In this aperture is inſerted a triangular piece of wood or plate of metal, which hangs on a centre pin paſſing thro its head, and thro the whole thickneſs of the ruder; has the head for convenience in turning, ſemi-circular, and furniſhed with teeth to ſuſtain it at any particular degree of extention; and, when not actually employed to enlarge the breadth of the ruder, fills the ſlit which was made to contain it. A bolt paſſing through the head of the ruder, or at its back is made to throw out or draw back the moveable piece of wood, or plate of metal, whenever it is moved to right or left. The piece of wood, or plate of metal, when thrown forward by the bolt, gives a conſiderable extenſion of the rudder's breadth at its lower extremity.

That part of the invention which reſpects the "*Preſervation of the Rudder,*" accompliſhes this end by ſo hanging it on the ſternpoſt, that it may be liſted at pleaſure with a ſcrew, or any other of the mechanical powers. In the draught accompanying the ſpecification, that mode is exhibited in which the invention has been tried in actual uſe. A ſlide or bolt, fixed by ſtrong braces to the ſtern poſt, is, by pintles and goofings, connected with the rudder. A ſcrew bolt paſſes through the head of the ſlide; and when turned by a lever at its top, above thn deck, ſerves to elevate that ſlide. The rudder being hung upon the ſlide, and firmly attached to it, is, at the ſame time raiſed.

Theſe inventions are obviouſly adapted to prove eſſentially uſeful to the ſeaman. There are many occaſions on which an extraordinary power of rudder is wanted, and on all ſuch, Mr. Bolton's contrivance for enlarging the breadth of the rudder, will undoubtedly be of ſervice. The loſs of the rudder by its touching on a rock, is in very many inſtances, the cauſe of the loſs of the veſſel to which it belongs. This will be almoſt always effectually prevented, if rudders be hung in ſuch a manner that they may be ſcrewed up or otherwiſe elevated at pleaſure.

Lon. pap.

LIRERARY INFORMATION.

In the preſs and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

COSMOPOLITOMANIA,

Being an expoſtulary epiſtle to Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. on the impolicy of admitting aliens to the rights of Citizens, and the expediency of reſtraining profligate foreigners from interfering in the civil policy of the States, with an attempt to demonſtrate from the moral diſpoſitions and phyſical neceſſities of thoſe men, as well as from the executive government, the expediency at the ſame time, difficulty of rooting them out from the union. The whole illuſtrated by ſketches of the characters and conduct, before and ſince their arrival in America, of ſome of the more conſpicuous and prominent examples.

(N. Y. Daily Advertiſer)

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next at 10 o'clock, will poſitively be ſold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the concerned

FOURTEEN BALES

BRITISH OSNABURGS,

On a credit of 120 days, for negociable notes with approved indorſers.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

July 13.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadſby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of Auguſt next, as by law directed; to elect a Preſident and Directors for the enſuing year, when the Treaſurer's account of diſburſements ſince the laſt annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOSEPH CARLETON, Treaſurer.

George-Town, July 13. d

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Alexandria, July 1, 1802.

A.

Richard Abbott, Chriſtopher Atkinſon, Margaret Alexander, Abraham Adamſon.

B.

Samuel Brewer, Ned Burnes, Peter Brown (2,) Amos Bordman, Margaret Bean, William Brown, capt. John Barney, Maria Bailey, Thomas Brogdon, captain John Borrowdale, Joſeph Benett, Joſeph Broders, Wm. Chas. Bailey.

C.

Charles Carttich, Cazenave & Walker (2), Francis Cracroft, William Culen, Samuel Coiller, William Clemonds, Elizabeth Burch, William Carver, James Cavan (2), Robert Camp (3), ——— Johnceni, Samuel Carrel, Cytoyen Carles.

D.

David Engliſh, Chriſtopher Deeton (2) colonel Denzele, Philip Durgen, Mungo Dykes.

E.

Thomazin Ellzey (3), Joſeph Evans, Robert Evans, William Earp, capt. Wm. Ewell.

F.

John Foſter (3), Abraham Falconer, Dennis Foley, Jonathan Faw (2), ——— Fenwicke, Joſeph Fiſher, capt. Franklin.

G.

Zachariah Gardner, James Grymes (2) Peter Guſs.

H.

Thomas Hughes, William Hunter, Hannah Hunt, Thompſon Holaday, Robert Harriſon, George Hawkins, Mrs. T. Hanſon, William Hagtern, John Haymond, John Hunter, William Hyſburn.

J.

John Jamieſon, William Johnſton.

K.

William Kemble, Philip Keatly, Mr. Kirk, Thomas Kyees, Zachariah Kirby.

L.

William Lovell, John Luke, John Loyd, Nancy Lewis, Le Febvre.

M.

Henry Minor, Thomas Moore, Murry, Munford & Bowen (2) Neale Mooney, Samuel Modoo, Chriſtian Morris, Alexander Moynihan (2), John M'Namarra, Daniel Mathews, John March, Elizabeth Miller, Wharton Metcalf, James M'Donick, Richard Mays.

N.

Thomas Neale, John Nagle.

O.

William Olney, John Oſwald, Law. Owen.

P.

James Pead.

R.

Nelſon Reid, William Reynolds (3) John Rogers, Uriah Rogers, William Rhodes, Forreſt Richardſon, Abraham Rohrer, John Ridley.

S.

Robert Sherry, William Silver, ——— Shutzes, John Simpſon, Alexander Sumeiſden, Jaſper Spence, Thomas Sinclair, J. Stephens, Ferdinando Stephenſon, Henry Shriver, Thomas Sherwood, John Samford, Joab Solumroe.

T.

James Taylor, James Thompſon.

W.

Richard Wren, David Watkins, Joſeph Week, John Weltkot, Robert Wright (2) Charles Williams, Abner Wellborn, Francis Waite, Mr. Werſing, Henry Walker, William Welling, Samuel Wiſe.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed Aſſignee of the Eſtate and Effects of James Gillies, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber or to ſuch perſon or perſons only as may be authorized by me.

JOHN M'IVER.

July 1. eo12t

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

At the Sign of

GENERAL WAYNE,

IN STAUNTON, VIRGINIA;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he keeps a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, and hopes from his accommodations to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may think proper to call on him.

June 28. eo7t

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

Wants Employment,

A young man who is acquainted with Accounts, and writes a fair hand—A line addreſſed to A. B. and dropped at this office, will be attended to. July 2. eo2w

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To be Rented,

The Houſe in which I now live, of which I have a leaſe for upwards of three years from this time; the ſituation is eligible and the Houſe commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax ſtreet, June 19. eo

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

—

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 6th of July, near Aquia, in Stafford county, Virginia, a likely ſtout BLACK FELLOW, (formerly the property of Watt Brook in Alexandria;) he is between 20 and 28 years of age; had on when he went away, a blue coat, red waiſtcoat, linen pair of overalls and a tolerable good felt hat—he was caſtrated when the property of ſaid Brook, for a breach of the law I purchaſed him out of the eſtate of John Eſcue, deceaſed.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending ſaid fellow and lodging him in the jail of Alexandria, on application to Mr. John Hodgſkins.

CHARLES ADAMS.

July 10. eo3t

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of the firſt quality James River

Manufactured Tobacco,

which will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh.

July 10. eo3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

—

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, a Negro Man named WILL, about 27 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſcar on his left knee and another on his right foot; had on when he went away, a tickleburgh ſhirt, brown roll towſers and a wool hat about half worn; but it is likely he may have changed his dreſs, as he took with him a cotton ſhirt, an old light brown broadcloth coat, and a new pair of ſhoes. He may probably be lurking about Alexandria, and may attempt to paſs for a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges will alſo be paid.

Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring, carrying off or employing ſaid Negro at their peril.

WILLIAM CASH, Sen.

July 10. 1aw5t

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property ſituated on Princeſs ſtreet, in the Town of Alexandria, conſiſting of 4 good dwelling houſes with ſufficient lots attached to each.—They will be ſold together or ſeparate as may ſuit perſons inclined to purchaſe.—For terms apply on the premiſes to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22. d3teo

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong

Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,

Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for ſale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter caſks

Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the firſt quality,

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.

350 Bbls. Statia do.

Havannah Molaſſes in Hhds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raiſins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Conſiſting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baſtas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Caſſahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handſome Deioriey.

ALSO

Ravens and Ruſſia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Ruſſia Oſnaburgs.

A complete aſſortment of Ruſſia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A ſmall quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

PORT WINE.

—

I have juſt received, and offer for ſale 14 pipes of OLD PORT WINE of the firſt quality.

BRYAN HAMPSON.

June 24. eo4t

GUNPOWDER.

—

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter caſk. Alſo,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for ſale on the loweſt terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

ATTENTION!

—

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the muſic of the fife. Such perſons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to inſtruct the learners which will conſiſt of ſixteen boys for each branch, ſhall receive a liberal compenſation from the ſubſcriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their ſervices when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

The term of Partnerſhip heretofore exiſting under the firm of

Thompſon & Veitch,

expired on the 25th of December, 1801: All buſineſs relating to that firm will be ſettled by the ſubſcribers at their counting room on King ſtreet.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Loudoun county, one of which is ſituate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extenſive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of leaſe Land, in the Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Randolph county, containing five hundred acres (ſaid to be very valuable) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Glady Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hampſhore county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Fertility, containing two hundred and ſixty acres, in Weſtmoreland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſituate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Caſner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinſon's ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on ſaid river. A conſiderable proportion of ſaid tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of ſugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing one thouſand acres, on Green River, in the ſtate of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice, deceaſed.

One Houſe and Lot in Charles-Town, Jefferſon county, on the Main ſtreet leading from Harper's Ferry to Wincheſter, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in ſaid town, ſituate on the ſame ſtreet, adjoining the ſtore of Thomas Hammand.

Two handſome three ſtory Brick dwelling Houſes, with brick ſtables and carriage houſes to each, ſituate on Pennſylvania avenue in the City of Waſhington: at preſent occupied by John Coyle and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling Houſe in George-Town, oppoſite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of ſaid wharf.

A Brick dwelling Houſe in the town of Alexandria, ſituated on Prince ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal ſtreets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and Royal ſtreets, adjoining ſaid brick houſe.

The vacant Lots on Prince ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of ſaid brick houſe. The ſituation of the above property is equal to any in the town for buſineſs.

A Houſe and Lot on King ſtreet: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty ſix feet on Prince ſtreet, and extending back 119 feet, bounded by an alley on the ſouth: on part of ſaid lot is the warehouſe occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the weſt ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, between Prince and Duke ſtreets. 1aw6m

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THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

d6r2aw

June 9.

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S. SNOWDEN.